

## THREE NEW GENERA OF IBIDIONINI (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE)<sup>1</sup>

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### *Gourbeyrella*, new genus

Ibidionini with a transverse frons; with short, blunt, widely separated antennal tubercles; with eyes reduced to a transverse lower lobe, lacking upper lobe. Antennae slightly longer than body length (♂), with a very long, slender, cylindriform scape; third segment shorter than scape; fourth segment slightly shorter than third; fifth segment nearly as long as scape; following segments decreasing in length up to tenth segment, the eleventh subequal to ninth; segments three and four somewhat nodose at apex; segments five to ten angulated at apex; segments rather compressed.

Prothorax longer than wide, subcylindrical, curved anteriorly, only very slightly constricted at sides on front; posteriorly with a somewhat abrupt, wide and strong constriction; sides subparallel; pronotum transversely rugose.

Elytra rather short, less than twice the length of prothorax; at base squarish with rounded humeri; at sides, after basal portion, slightly narrowed to apex; at apex acuminate rounded.

Legs with strongly clavate femora, unarmed at apex, the posterior pair reaching apex of elytra (♂); tibiae linear, slender; anterior tarsi with a rather long second segment, about subequal in length to first segment; third segment shorter, slightly narrower than the second at apex, the lobes rounded only at apex; distal or claw segment about length of third segment and one half of second taken together. Antennae and tibiae not carinate.

Genotype: *Neocorus romanowskii* Fleutiaux et Sallé, 1890.

This species, described from Basse-Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, does not seem to fit into any of the present genera of *Ibidionini*, and diverges widely from *Neocorus* Thomson, 1864. Compared with *Neocorus ibidionoides* (Serville, 1834), from Brasil and the type-species of the genus *Neocorus*, it shows striking differences. The head is short, without the neck-like constriction of *ibidionoides*; the eyes are more finely faceted and reduced to the lower lobe; the antennal tubercles are differently constructed, and the long and slender scape of the antennae surpasses the an-

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terior border of the pronotum to some extent; the antennal formula shows the third segment slightly longer than the fourth; the shape of both prothorax and elytra is different, and the posterior femora slightly exceed the apex of elytra.

In *Neocorus ibidionoides* (Serville, 1834), the head is long and constricted behind; the eyes are more coarsely granulated, and do not lack the upper lobes, although these are distantly separated on the vertex of the head; the antennal tubercles are salient at apex; the scape of the antennae is more robust and does not surpass the anterior border of the pronotum to any extent; the third segment, although Lacordaire states it is subequal to the fourth, is really slightly shorter; the prothorax is constricted both anteriorly and posteriorly, and strongly globose at middle portion; the mesosternal process is narrower and more parallel-sided; the elytra are longer, about two and three-fourths the length of the prothorax, somewhat parallel-sided, pinched or narrowed at the middle, very convex posteriorly, the apices acuminate and dehiscent at suture; the posterior femora do not reach apex of elytra; the middle tibiae have a slender dorsal carina; the tarsal formula is different.

*Gourbeyrella*, new genus, would run closer to *Aphatum* Bates, 1870, having a similar posteriorly constricted prothorax, but *Aphatum*, according to Bates, does not exactly lack the upper eye lobes, although these are widely separated; it also is described as having each elytron bi-spinose, the spines long, and having the femora clavate and bidentate at apex.

*Neocorus romanowskii* Fleutiaux et Sallé, in both the Junk catalogue and Blackwelder checklist, figures as dating from 1889. Although Fleutiaux and Sallé's article is so dated on the first page (page 351), the correcting notice at the end of the article (page 484) is quite explicit: "Nota.—Les descriptions comprises dans ce mémoire n'ont paru qu'en 1890 : le 22 janvier, jusqu'à la page 424 inclusivement, et le 23 avril, de la page 425 à la fin."

The generic description in the present paper was based on a single male specimen, belonging to the American Museum of Natural History, and identified by W. S. Fisher as *Neocorus romanowskii* F. & S. It measures 6.25 mm. in length, with a humeral width of 1.75 mm., and was collected at Gourbeyre, Guadeloupe, very near the type locality. I here take the oppor-

tunity of warmly thanking Mr. Rudolph Schrammel for the fine photograph illustrating this specimen (PLATE I).

**Xalitla**, new genus

Ibidionini with a linear body; eyes transverse, prominent, very coarsely granulated, reduced to lower lobe; antennal tubercles short, wide, divergent, only slightly oblique from the horizontal, at apex projected into a slightly oblique, nearly vertical salient tooth. Head rather long, as seen from above, with a slanting convex vertex. Antennae with a moderately robust scape, reaching only a little beyond anterior margin of pronotum; third segment longer than scape, somewhat curved; fourth less than one-quarter length of third; following segments nearly subequal in length, slightly increasing up to sixth and slightly decreasing to ninth; tenth shorter and eleventh subequal to ninth.

Prothorax nearly twice as long as wide, subcylindrical, only slightly bent anteriorly, the sides subparallel, rounded posteriorly to a narrow constriction.

Scutellum oblique, rather longer than wide, rounded in a semicircle at apex.

Elytra slightly more than twice length of pronotum, convex, parallel-sided, rounded to apex, slightly dehiscent at suture.

Legs with strongly clavate femora, the posterior pair reaching to apex of third abdominal segment; first tarsal segment of posterior pair as long as second and third taken together; third segment about subequal to second and narrow lobed; claw segment subequal to first.

Genotype: *Xalitla azteca*, new species.

**Xalitla azteca**, new species

FEMALE. Tegumen reddish-brown, with exception of tips of mandibles, eyes, and posterior two-thirds of elytra, which are black; subopaque, the surface being very minutely granulate, covered with rather dense, uniform, large punctures, which are shallower on prothorax, sparser on under side, and very fine and sparse on abdomen; glabrous except for sparse, short, flying hairs.

Head rather densely punctate, but punctuations quite separate, not confluent, and uniformly distributed, especially on vertex. Gena short, forming a blunt jugular process. Underside of antennae with scattered long hairs.

Prothorax with larger, shallower, but close, punctuation, that gives a rather "crysidiid" appearance to surface.

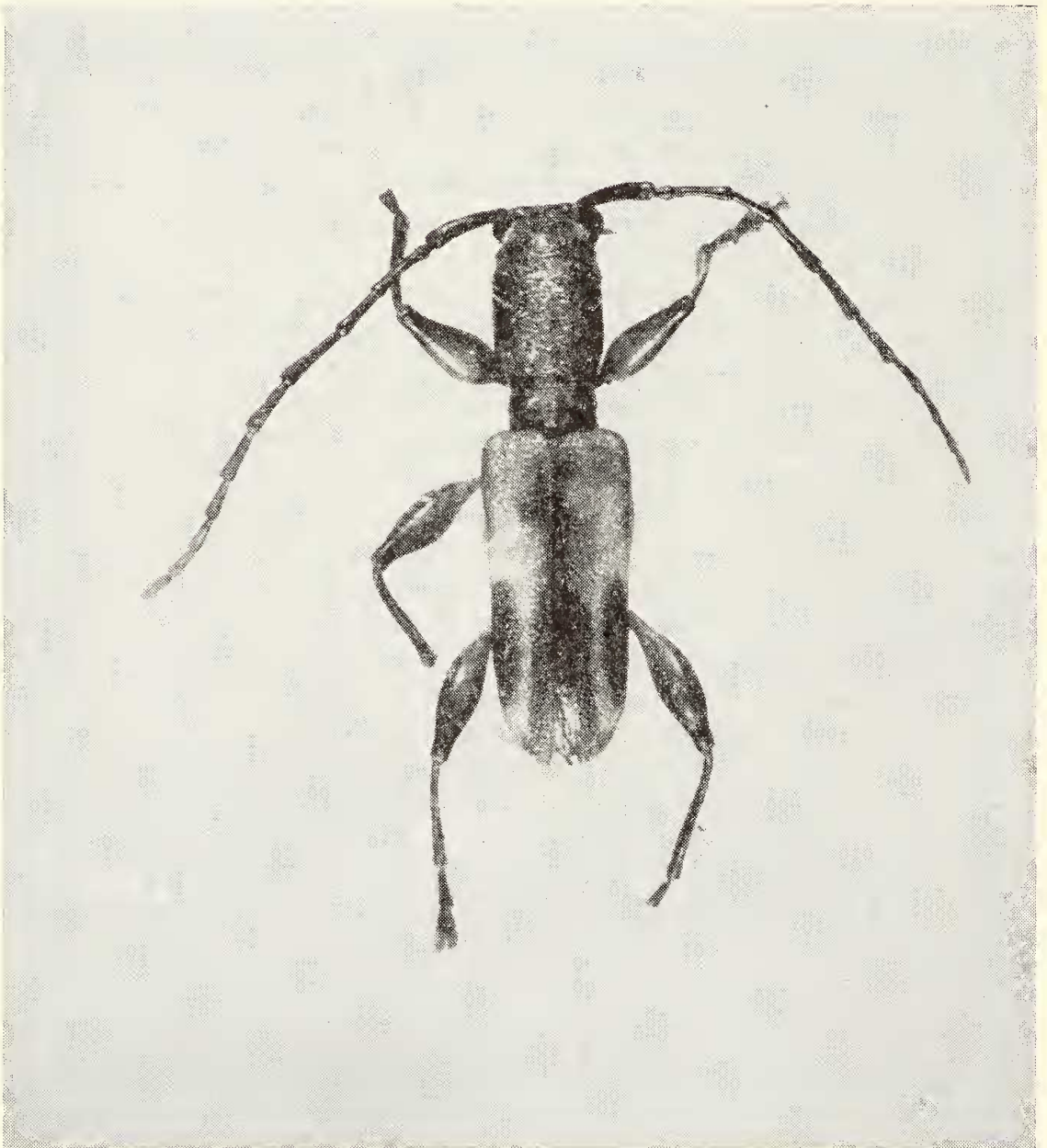
Elytra with identical punctuation, but finer and deeper, slightly shallower and finer towards apex, but covering whole surface.

Underside of body sparsely punctate on abdomen.

Length, 6.25 mm.; humeral width, 1.25 mm.

Type Locality: Mexico, Guerrero, Xalitla, 4.VI.1946, J. & D. Pallister, collectors.





*Neocorus romanowskii* Fleutiaux & Sallé, 1890, genotype of **Gourbeyrella**, new genus.

Holotype, female, in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

This genus seems to run very close to *Aphatum* Bates, 1870, judging by Bates' description, but the apex of the elytra would easily separate it from *Aphatum* in which the apices are described as individually "longe bispinosa."

From *Gourbeyrella*, new genus, it diverges principally by the more cylindrical prothorax (not flattened on dorsal surface); the different elytral structure; the armed antennal tubercles, and differently shaped scape. But more than any of these characters, it diverges radically by the very coarse eyes, in contrast with the rather finely faceted eyes of *Gourbeyrella*. In relation to this last character, Bates' generic description of *Aphatum*, as well as White's description of the type species, *Ibidion rufulum*, are omissive, so that it is impossible to give a closer relationship discussion between the three genera without the examination of White's type.

***Acanthoibidion*, new genus**

Ibidionini with wide, low, antennal tubercles, rather thick on inner side, armed at apex with a sharp tubercle or tooth, and separated by an irregular groove; eyes finely granulated, with a triangular-oval lower lobe, and a long, bent, upper lobe, which has a uniform width from base to rounded distal end; upper eye lobes well separated on vertex of head, the distance between them about equal to distance between apices of antennal tubercles. Antennae setaceous, shorter than body length (♀); the scape only reaching to anterior border of pronotum; third segment subequal in length to scape; four to seven somewhat shorter than third; following segments decreasing slightly in length, the eleventh subequal to tenth; segments rather widened to apex, the third nodose, four and five only slightly; nine and ten somewhat angulated at apex.

Prothorax slightly transverse, subcylindrical, narrower anteriorly, armed near middle on each side of pronotum with a sharply pointed tubercle.

Elytra long, about four and one half times length of pronotum, moderately convex, sides subparallel, truncated at apex.

Proternal process rather narrowed between coxae; mesosternal process wide, about three-fourths diameter of coxae.

Legs with anterior femora clavate, middle and posterior femora more gradually widened to apex, the posterior pair reaching little beyond distal border of second abdominal segment; tibiae linear, not carinate; tarsi slender, with first segment longer than second and third conjointly. Abdomen with fifth segment rather short and rounded at apex.

Genotype: *Acanthoibidion venezuelensis*, new species.

This genus has very peculiar characters, but seems to run close to *Ibidion*.

***Acanthoibidion venezuelensis*, new species**

FEMALE. Tegumen of head (including scape), prothorax, mesothorax, anterior tip of metasternum, and legs (except apex of tibiae and all tarsi), red; underside of body and legs with paler red, more yellowish in tinge; tip of mandibles black; palpi brown; antennae blackish brown; apex of tibiae and all tarsal segments dark brown; elytra of a very dark blackish brown. Body clothed with sparse flying hairs, shorter and more regularly disposed on elytra.

Head confluent punctate, somewhat scabrose on frons, more sparsely punctate on vertex and sides; jugular process somewhat rounded at tip. Antennae with scape, second segment and base of third, shiny; following segments finely punctulate and clothed with short fine reddish pubescence; scape somewhat stout, gradually thickened to apex, rounded at apex, sparsely punctuated; segments three to six finely and not very distinctly keeled.

Prothorax with punctures on anterior and posterior borders, and along inner side of pronotal tubercles, and an impunctate longitudinal area at middle of pronotum; sides rather scabrose, unarmed but with a shallow, nearly obsolete, tubercle at middle.

Elytra densely punctate from base to apex, the punctures rather large and the surface elevated around them, resulting in an irregular rugulose surface; the punctures vaguely seriate, and the rugosities assuming in places a longitudinal vermicular aspect; humeri rounded, apex truncate.

Underside sparsely punctate; last abdominal segment very short, broadly rounded at apex; segments 1-3 long, decreasing very gradually in length; fourth shorter.

Length, 12.5 mm., humeral width, 3.5 mm.

Type Locality: Venezuela.

Holotype, female, in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

This specimen, which belongs to the ex-Tippmann Collection, was placed under a box label as *Neocorus romanowskii* Fleut. & Sallé. It has a small locality label (Venez.), another with an indication "M. Germ.," and a third indicating it had previously belonged to the Cl. Müller collection.

A second specimen in the Tippmann Collection, under a box-label of *Neocorus diversipennis* Belon, is not this species. Structurally it is identical to the above described new species, but varies from it in color, having straw colored elytra with marginal and sutural lines and a stripe at apex brown; the sides of the frons and the apex of antennal tubercles are dark brown, and so is the scape of the antennae; the legs are darker. The elytra seem to be somewhat more finely punctate. This specimen measures 11 mm. in length, with a humeral width of 3.25 mm., and has the very same label indications of *Acanthoibidion venezuel-*



*ensis*, new species, which may be sufficiently variable in color pattern so as to include this second specimen.

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